





the Territories is to consent to their oppression and extermination.

Ninth: That all methods of government or mission to the Indians must continue to fail until they cease breaking down their tribal relations and find in the State a great waste of land.

Tenth: That a great waste of land is being made by hiring white men to work the same.

Eleventh: That according to estimates made, our Government has expended within the last 43 years over \$300,000,000, mainly for the restraint and government of our Indian population, when had they been fairly dealt by, this enormous sum would have been no more than a small part of the cost of the restraint and correction of the inhabitants of the State of New York—officers high in Government authority having declared themselves unable to point out a single treaty which was ever broken by the Indians.

Twelfth: That said informants do not charge the foregoing wrongs upon any one political party or Administration, nor as being always effected by design; but that it is rather the result of custom or habit of long standing.

Thirteenth: That the plan of civilization proposed by the American Indian Association is almost universally approved by Indian Agents, travellers and residents, so far as has been explained to them, and, if carried out, will, in their opinion, greatly aid Government and missionaries in their praiseworthy efforts to benefit the Indians upon the reservation.

Fourteenth: That the efforts now being made to cut up into new Territories the remaining Indian lands in Utah, Nebraska and elsewhere, have good reason to believe, are made purely for the benefit of office-seekers and land speculators; and it is earnestly hoped that Congress will give no countenance to the same.

In view of the foregoing alleged facts, the Directors resolved, first, that the friends of justice and humanity, in every part of our country, be invited to cooperate with them in giving their influence for the preservation of our red brethren.

Resolved, second, that, in consequence of the pecuniary embarrassments of this city, the Board have been obliged to defray nearly the entire expense of their operations out of their own pockets; that their funds are exhausted, and they are greatly crippled in their labours; and further, that the friends of the cause be earnestly requested to remit such material aid as they can spare to the Secretary, Dr. T. W. Walker, Treasurer, No. 49 Lafayette place, that the Board may be enabled to publish a large amount of facts now in their possession, and also to send out agents and lecturers to awaken the public mind to the importance of the objects of their enterprise, &c.

Resolved, third, that politicians, editors, postmasters and clergymen of all parties and denominations, be earnestly requested to sign, circulate and forward to some representative in Washington the following P. V. C.

TAPPEY TOWNSEND, Chairman.

W. C. GORR, Secy., No. 218 Spring street.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Be your petitioners, the undersigned, of the County of \_\_\_\_\_ and State of \_\_\_\_\_, having carefully read the foregoing statements and allegations concerning the condition and treatment of our Indian population, and in view of the same, and in view of the fact that the Indian Association, located in the City of New York, most respectfully call your attention to an investigation of the aforesaid allegations, and in view of the fact that the Indian Association, most earnestly request you to enact such measures and laws as in your wisdom you may deem proper for the preservation and elevation of the same remaining tribes of red brethren.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

From The Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857.

It is not true that any formal efforts to read Senator Douglas out of the Democratic party have been essayed by the cause of the anti-slavery movement. The movement seeks to dispose of him by remarks and insinuations tending in that direction. The task would be found difficult, and if possible to be accomplished would leave the party itself so disorganized as scarcely to be worth the attempt at saving. Public opinion in the South, which is the question of slavery, is exacting as the grave itself, demands of Representatives of all parties from that section unconditional support of the Lecompton fraud; but no man from the free States can lend the same his countenance without doing violence to his own conscience, and the sentiments of his constituents without doing violence to his own. This is well understood here; and, as no thing would be more hopeless than the condition of the South without Northern support, Southern Senators will, while forbearing the doors of reconciliation for ever with Mr. Douglas, and those Democrats who shall choose to act with him.

If they had needed a warning upon this point they have it in the action of the Indiana Representatives in question. They have given notice that, upon this Kansas question, they will stand by the Administration, and by Douglas and "popular sovereignty." The Illinois delegation will assuredly follow suit. If these movements, from the only States of the North except Pennsylvania who voted for Buchanan, are not to be taken as evidence of the overwhelming Democratic sentiment throughout the free States, where shall we look for better? The meetings and process, everywhere in the North, except when controlled by Federal patronage, give expression of Democratic concurrence with Mr. Douglas; and even if by individuals desiring to secure the passage of the Lecompton bill, they are not to be taken as evidence of success in forcing the Lecompton Constitution upon Kansas, every Northern Democrat who expresses his opinion, concedes that the effect would be to wipe out his party every subsequent free State election.

No man knows the better than does the Senator from Illinois. If he can succeed in the present struggle for the right, he will save his party from destruction; while, if he yields to the wrong and suffers its consummation in silence, a political grave yawns inevitably before him and his friends; so that not only the cause of self-interest to check his present course. Policy and self-interest in this instance go hand in hand. On the one side there is everything to save, and on the other everything to lose. What folly is it then to anticipate the least retrograde movement by trying to force the Lecompton bill upon the Senate?

But I am not of those who seek to disparage the Senator's efforts by reflecting upon his motives. He is doing right—why then charge him with doing it only for self? A good motive is more naturally ascribed to a good act than a bad one to a bad one. The attempt to rob Douglas of credit for the bold and noble stand he has taken in this instance goes hand in hand. On the one side there is everything to save, and on the other everything to lose. What folly is it then to anticipate the least retrograde movement by trying to force the Lecompton bill upon the Senate?

President is unfortunate in his friends, and has learned by this time that he must have a competent leader upon the floor of the Senate, and that having at the same time a man who will gain personal laurels and also become a rival to be feared. Mr. Bigler's failure settles that point, and the Senator from Pennsylvania will be withdrawn from the President and Mr. W. A. R. who will take his place in the hands of the President and Lecompton, is a question of much interest. It must be either Toombs, Jeff Davis or Hunter. Mr. Toombs, who is a sort of political non-descript, is not yet a broadside to lift. He is probably waiting for the smoke of the first broadside to lift. He is probably waiting for the smoke of the first broadside to lift. He is probably waiting for the smoke of the first broadside to lift.

Davis and Hunter are not especially friendly to the Administration. They "support it," of course; but their support will be found equally as ready to be withdrawn from any man who may be supposed to derive from a dagger point just under the fifth rib, and which is sure to find his heart as soon as he ventures to lean upon it. Hunter will not forget the partnership between the President and Mr. Buchanan in any emergency. In his hands the President's trust upon him to carry it through the present crisis, he will let it slip down and substitute in the first dirty duddy beyond Mr. Davis, the ablest, boldest and most manly of all the free-States, who is suspicious company for Mr. Buchanan in any emergency. In his hands the President's trust upon him to carry it through the present crisis, he will let it slip down and substitute in the first dirty duddy beyond Mr. Davis, the ablest, boldest and most manly of all the free-States, who is suspicious company for Mr. Buchanan in any emergency.

On every side the President is beset with difficulties, growing out of the ill-judged support of the Lecompton scheme, and in every emergency he must have a competent leader upon the floor of the Senate, and that having at the same time a man who will gain personal laurels and also become a rival to be feared. Mr. Bigler's failure settles that point, and the Senator from Pennsylvania will be withdrawn from the President and Mr. W. A. R. who will take his place in the hands of the President and Lecompton, is a question of much interest. It must be either Toombs, Jeff Davis or Hunter. Mr. Toombs, who is a sort of political non-descript, is not yet a broadside to lift. He is probably waiting for the smoke of the first broadside to lift. He is probably waiting for the smoke of the first broadside to lift.

Gov. Walker will, to-morrow, send in his resignation, accompanied by an elaborate letter, in which he will, as is to be expected, reverse his policy of letting the people of Kansas decide their domestic institutions for themselves, to carry out which Walker accepted the place; that he (Walker) cannot conscientiously follow the President's instructions under the new policy as developed.

the Message; that it is the President's right to decide upon his own policy, and, therefore, that the Governor, when unable to obey, has no alternative but resignation. The President's unwillingness to resign, and his conduct in consequence of the reasons to be assigned, Senator Pugh has expressed his determination to sustain the President's policy in Kansas.

From The N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1857.

Gov. Walker arrived here yesterday, and immediately sought Senator Douglas, with whom he had a protracted interview. He also sent his private secretary to the President, to inform him that he was in the city, and that he had no objection to leaving for the present. He intends to call on the President to-morrow. The Governor is as determined as ever in his opposition to the Lecompton Constitution; but strong hopes are entertained that Senator Douglas will yet face the storm he himself created, and that the Administration in the hour of danger, will be compelled to compromise with him.

Gov. Walker does not contemplate coming to Kansas prior to the election, if at all. He advocates the immediate passage of the "Toombs bill," but this is wholly out of the question. Constitution or no Constitution is now the great issue here.

The news of Gen. Walker's arrival at Punta Arenas caused considerable talk among the Solons and Lycurguses here. If the report as stated is correct, that the commander of the Saratoga, on boarding the Fashion, from papers all correct, the Collector at Mobile, from whence the vessel sailed, will have his head taken off in short order.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

Captain Van Vleet left Washington very suddenly for Kansas. He goes out with special instructions to Gen. Douglas. The troops are to be brought into requisition, if necessary, to preserve order and law, and to carry out the action of the Lecompton Convention.

From The Philadelphia Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13, 1857.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker, Governor of Kansas, arrived here last evening, greatly to the relief of the anti-slavery cause. He is believed to have effected a new compromise, by which he has agreed to support the Lecompton bill, but to insist upon the admission of Kansas as a free State.

Gov. Walker has been closeted this morning with Senator Douglas, consulting on the best course to be adopted by him. He will issue an address to the people, defining his position, as soon as it can be prepared.

Senator Gwin, of California, says he will support the Administration in this Kansas business, if Douglas will resign, and be strongly urged that course. Walker, however, opposes it.

Senator Pugh (Democrat) from Ohio is rather sulky in his allegiance to the Administration on this point.

A majority of the Democrats in the New York delegation will stand by the Administration. The Hon. Daniel R. Sisk, however, adheres to Douglas.

The Administration leaders have commenced the whipping process successfully. Douglas is entirely abandoned by the President's friends, and it is rumored that he will be dropped from the place of Chairman of the Committee on Territories in the Senate.

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From The Louisville (Ky.) Courier.

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Mr. W. H. Sparks, the messenger of Adams & Co's Express, who came in the same train, has furnished the following in reference to his departure from Indianapolis, and the circumstances attending his being brought to this city. Mr. M. North, of Indianapolis, also placed in possession of the facts of the case. The runaway was in charge of Deputy United States Marshal Carmichael and McOratt, assisted by a posse of men, all well armed, and it would have required a pretty good army of Abolitionists to get him away.

The negro fugitive from Frankfort, in this State, whose case has created so much excitement in Indianapolis, last night, was led last night by the United States Marshal and his posse to the Union Depot, Indianapolis, through the midst of a very excited throng, and placed in the Jeffersonville railroad car, en-route to Louisville. The passengers and officers of the train were very much alarmed, and an attack from the infuriated mob would have been upon them. Such, however, I am glad to state, did not occur. All passed off quietly; but had not Mr. Ricketts, President of the Jeffersonville Railroad, been on board of the train at the time, matters would have assumed a very serious character.

Mr. R., fearing that some obstruction might be placed upon the track, called the engineer inside and told him his business, with strict injunctions to proceed cautiously and slowly the first ten miles. When about three miles from Indianapolis, Mr. Ricketts' fears were confirmed by the discovery of a huge pile of rails and cross ties being laid upon the track, evidently to cause an accident to the train. A mile further we found a pile of greater magnitude, which I believe, had we come in contact with while moving at the speed usual at that point, all on board (excepting the posse and negro, who would not have been on the train) would have met with inevitable destruction.

After clearing the track the second time, Conductor Wolke stepped upon the platform of the baggage-car to let off the brake, and was immediately assailed by a severe blow on the head, which rendered him unconscious. The black Republican sympathizer, a member of the posse, however, was safely lodged in the Louisville jail.

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FACTS AND INFERENCES.

It is certain that Christianity is directly and irreconcilably hostile to the practice of slaveholding.

It is certain that those energetic testimonies against slavery which were long ago put forth by certain ecclesiastical bodies, such as the Presbyterians, Methodists and Quakers, had not such vitality as either to put a stop to the continuance and increase of slavery without, or to prevent its extension within, their own limits. Even where the form of verbal testimony against it was continued, it subsided into a lifeless form, and allowed the very bodies which periodically uttered these words of protest to become saturated with the spirit of slavery, and in most cases to engage openly and shamelessly in the practice of it.

It is certain that Abolitionism, as organized in the American and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies, and taught by their founders and agents for the past twenty-seven years, however inspired by a religious character and Christian principles in those who commenced the movement, was equally inspired by humanity, justice, and a regard for the rights of man, and that none of these springs of action originated in, or were helped by, any Church or ecclesiastical organization.

It is certain that, after thus originating outside of Churches and sects, abolitionism found its progressive action checked, discouraged, obstructed and stigmatized by all of them; and this attitude was so prominently displayed, and so pertinaciously continued, that the Church and the clergy stood before the Abolitionists as "the great bulwark of slavery."

It is certain that, soon after the commencement of the movement known as "Abolitionism," troubles began to arise in the Churches from the action of small minorities, or even single individuals, who, having heard and embraced "abolition sentiments," brought them before their respective Churches in prayer, exhortation or discussion. These persons took the ground that slaveholding was a sin, and that, like other sins, it should be immediately repented of and forsaken; that since it had been, up to that time, sheltered in the Church, the Church should promptly separate herself from it and protest against it; and that the clergy, the leaders and guides of the Church, should forthwith clear their own skirts of guilt, and perform their proper function, by loudly testifying, in their pulpits, Church meetings, ecclesiastical organizations, and periodical religious publications, against the sin of slaveholding. The clergy and the Churches almost universally denied these propositions, refused and resisted this action, and stigmatized the proposers of it as disturbers of the peace and harmony of the Church, and "troublemakers in Israel."

It is certain that—notwithstanding the expulsion from the Churches of some of these "agitators" (usually on the ground of a breach of their covenant obligations, by bringing an evil report against good Christian brethren who held slaves or defended slaveholding), and the voluntary withdrawal from the Churches of others (who declared the breach of covenant to have been first made by the Church itself, whose defence of slavery showed it to be rather a synagogue of Satan than a Church of Christ, and thus freed them from all duty of continuance with it)—the number of persons in the Churches who were thus moved by the Abolitionists to protest against the complexity of those bodies with slavery continued yearly to increase, until in many of them it became a respectable minority.

It is certain that—although the few ministers and theological students who first received from the Abolitionists, and began to preach, the doctrines of the sinfulness of slaveholding and the duty of immediate and unconditional emancipation, immediately lost caste thereby, and were obliged to relinquish the first their parish settlements, and the second all hope of obtaining one—in the course of years, as the minorities which made protest against slavery grew larger in the Churches, and in a few amounted nearly to an equal division of force, more clergymen began to incline to that side, and to incur, from the main body of their conservative brethren, the imputation and reproach of being "Abolitionists."

It is certain that, as these Church minorities increased, and as the number of clergymen reputed to favor them increased, there was a gradual lowering of the energy, and a weakening of the thoroughness, of their testimony; so that, when, in the course of years, some Churches, and even some other ecclesiastical bodies, took public action upon the subject of slavery, their action was generally a protest against both slavery and abolition, and disclaiming the imputation of favouring either of these extremes, endeavoring to establish for themselves an intermediate position.







